

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

ACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

Subactivity		2002 Actual Amount	2003 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2004 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 2003 Amount
Alaska Conveyance	\$	36,301	35,067	+205	-2,329	32,943	-2,124
	FTE	254	238	0	0	238	0
Cadastral Survey	\$	14,523	14,022	+127	-204	13,945	-77
	FTE	141	132	0	0	132	0
Land and Realty Mgt	\$	33,752	36,161	+356	-2,472	34,045	-2,116
	FTE	387	377	0	0	377	0
Totals	\$	84,576	85,250	+688	-5,005	80,933	-4,317
	FTE	782	747	0	0	747	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Realty and Ownership Management program supports mission goals of Serving Communities and Resource Use of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan by authorizing many uses of the public lands, including access to and transportation of goods and services across the public lands. This program also ensures that the public lands are properly surveyed and described, providing certainty to all landowners; and consolidates Federal ownership so the public lands can be more efficiently used and managed, through land acquisitions, sales, disposals and exchanges. (See the performance summaries at the end of each subactivity discussion.)

The BLM has authorized nearly 84,000 rights-of-way on the public lands; these rights-of-way serve communities and provide significant economic benefits to the Nation. A significant number of energy and other companies apply to the BLM each year to obtain right-of-way grants to use the public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. Energy related rights-of-way play an essential part in the transportation of energy sources, from either oil or gas production areas or electricity that has been generated from a variety of sources (hydro-power, coal or gas-fired generators, and geothermal) to areas where the energy is used, such as large communities or industrial sites. Rights-of-way for communication sites are required to install



Pipeline right-of-way on public land

equipment necessary for the transmission of television broadcasts and the cellular phone network. Rights-of-way provide for the basic infrastructure of a community by meeting the access, power, and communication needs of cities, towns and rural communities. The BLM issues and amends these rights-of-way authorizations, conducts on-the-ground inspections to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of the authorization, and conducts studies to determine the suitability of future right-of-way locations and uses.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY USE AUTHORIZATIONS

	Transmission Lines	Oil and Gas Pipelines	Telephone and Telegraph Lines	Other Rights-of-Way*	Total
Number of Authorizations	12,936	23,606	4,514	42,720	83,776
Acres	585,000	240,000	52,500	5,316,000	6,193,500
Miles	48,000	19,800	4,338	**	72,138
* Includes communications sites and non-oil and gas pipelines such as water lines					
** Length not applicable as many of these rights-of-ways are not linear.					

To assure certainty in land transactions involving the public lands, the Land and Realty program provides cadastral survey products and services to Federal, State, county, and local governments. The BLM is responsible for the maintenance of current and historic land title records, including the Public Land Survey System, which is the foundation of the land tenure system of the United States. Accurate cadastral surveys and land title records and the Geographic Coordinate Data Base provide precise information on land ownership, and provide crucial information to the BLM for energy leasing and other development on the public lands.

The BLM's Cadastral Survey program is responsible for carrying out the Trust responsibilities of the Secretary for the survey of Indian assets. The BLM has a statutory responsibility to survey and convey lands to the State of Alaska, Alaska Native Corporations, and individual Native Alaskans among others.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2002 Actual Amount	2003 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2004 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2003 Amount
\$(000)	36,301	35,067	+205	-2,329	32,943	-2,124
FTE	254	238	0	0	238	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2004 budget request for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program is \$32,943,000 and 238 FTE.

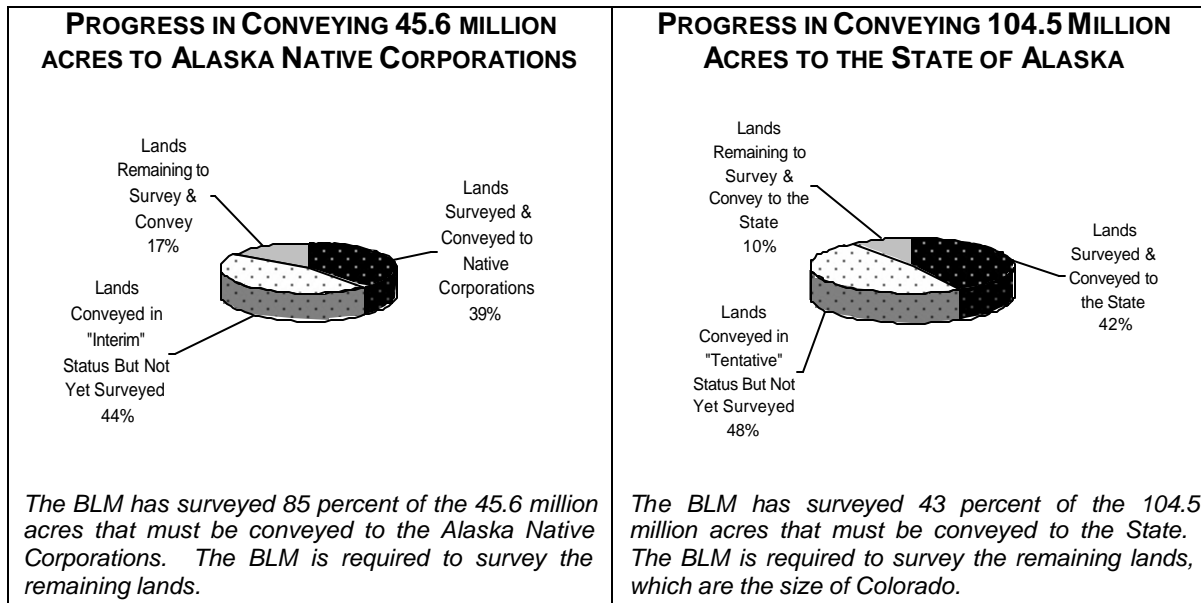
The Alaska Conveyance and Lands program supports the Serving Communities mission goal of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan. A key intermediate outcome measure for this mission goal is to increase the acreage of approved land disposals and conveyances completed, including Alaska conveyances pursuant to ANCSA and ANILCA. The BLM conveys land to the State of Alaska, Alaska Native Corporations, and individual Alaska Natives. These land transfers are crucial to development of strong communities. The focus of the program is the transfer of lands that will best meet the needs of each community. (See the Alaska Conveyance and Lands performance summary at the end of this subactivity discussion.)

The BLM is directly or indirectly involved in managing the 160 million acres of Federal, State, and Native lands in the State of Alaska. Through the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program, the BLM transfers Federal lands to Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska. The transfer process begins with the selection of lands by Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State and ends with an on-the-ground survey and transfer of title. In addition to completing land transfers, through the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program the BLM manages lands in Alaska by determining ownership of submerged lands; administering the townsite trustee program; managing and granting various kinds of easements, rights-of-way applications, and applications for other uses; recovering title to



Cadastral survey of boundaries of a river in Alaska. These surveys are necessary to determine riparian (water) boundaries and ownership of both submerged and adjoining lands.

erroneously conveyed land for re-conveyance to individual Native applicants; and supporting land records automation and modernization initiatives.



The Land Conveyance Program - The BLM is statutorily required pursuant to the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971*, the *Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980*, and the *Alaska Statehood Act* to transfer (or "convey") a total of more than 155 million acres of Federal lands (an area slightly less than the size of Texas) within Alaska to the State of Alaska, Alaska Native Corporations, and individual Alaska Natives. The conveyance program has been in operation since the mid-1960s with 57 million acres (of 155 million acres) transferred from BLM administration to the State, Alaska Native Corporations or individual Alaska Natives. An additional 72 million acres of the total 155 million acres have been selected by Corporations or the State, are in interim status (either "interim conveyance" or "tentative approval"), and are awaiting final title transfer.

BLM is working to develop a plan, possibly involving legislative proposals to speed up conveyance while also reducing program costs.

The current land transfer process requires resolution of title issues and conflicting claims to the land; determination of any pre-existing rights of Native Alaskan applicants to the land; determination of access rights to and across the lands; and cadastral surveys of the lands to be transferred. To complete the transfers of these lands, the BLM has, through consultation with the State, the Alaska Native Corporations, and individual Alaska Natives, established priorities for completion of surveys of lands selected by the State of Alaska and Alaska Native Corporations. Thousands of inholdings, such as those related to cemetery and historic sites; mining claims; and Native allotments must also be surveyed prior to conveyance of lands to the State or Corporations. Surveys are also required for land exchanges between the Federal government and other parties. Before lands are conveyed to Alaska Native Corporations, the

BLM reserves easements across these lands to allow public access to nearby public lands. This involves surveying and determining the need for and best method for access.

In 2004, priorities for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program include:

- Resolving 450 pending applications for Native allotment parcels.
- Patenting 100,000 acres of land to the State of Alaska, and patenting 300,000 acres of land to the Alaska Native Corporations, for a total of 400,000 acres patented.
- Assisting certified veterans of the Vietnam War to file for Native allotments.
- Completing 1,000 miles of survey work in relation to the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program and giving final approval to 2,500 miles of existing survey efforts. In 2004, the BLM expects to complete processing the backlog of existing surveys needing approval.
- Continuing the use of Indian self-determination agreements with the twelve Alaska Native corporations for the survey of Native lands.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2002, the major accomplishments in the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program included:

- Resolved 508 applications for Native allotment parcels, which in many cases involved multiple sites, quite often with conflicting claims on the same site.
- Patented 108,000 acres of land to the State of Alaska, and patented 446,500 acres of land to the Alaska Native Corporations. These totals were less than planned for 2002 and less than accomplished in 2001 because of the increasing complexity of the land disposal cases remaining as the BLM nears the end of the land transfer program. These remaining cases require new and revised cadastral surveys and have more title issues and conflicting ownership claims to resolve.
- Assisted certified veterans of the Vietnam War to file for Native allotments.
- Completed 1,180 miles of survey work in relation to the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program and approving 3,540 miles of existing survey efforts. A focus on reducing the backlog by approving the survey work completed in prior years accounts for the increase in performance from 2001 to 2002.
- Continued the use of Indian Self-Determination agreements with thirteen Alaska Native Corporations for the survey of Native lands.



Surveyor in Alaska. Land cannot be transferred without accurate surveys. The BLM has surveyed 85 percent of lands to be transferred to the State of Alaska and the Alaska Native Corporations; factors influencing survey progress include extreme weather conditions, a short surveying season, remote locations, and the large acreage to be surveyed.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands program is implementing its Five-Year Strategic Plan, which is an agreement between the BLM and the Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, the

State of Alaska, and other interested parties. The agreement gives all interested parties the opportunity to participate in all aspects of the conveyance process. Priorities, goals, and timelines for completing various types of work were agreed upon by all participants. The continuation of this strategic plan will be the highest priority for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program in 2003.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	32,943	-2,329
FTE	238	0

The 2004 budget request for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program is \$32,943,000 and 238 FTE, a program change of -\$2,329,000 from the 2003 requested level.

Alaska Conveyance, (-\$2,000,000) – At the requested funding level, the BLM will make significant progress in transferring Federal lands in Alaska to other ownerships. The BLM is working to develop a plan, possibly involving legislative proposals, to speed up conveyance while also saving program costs over the long term.

Information Technology, (-\$329,000) The Department and BLM are undertaking significant information technology reforms to: improve the management of IT investments, enhance the security of IT systems and information, and realize short and long-term efficiencies and savings. The Department is taking a corporate approach that will include consolidated purchases of hardware and software, consolidation of support functions including helpdesks, email support, web services, and training. Savings will be possible by reducing, but not eliminating, IT support services at Bureau field offices and consolidating these services at the national level.

Reductions to specific BLM IT systems are also proposed. These reductions are possible because of deferring or canceling system enhancements on the Management Information System; the Federal Human Resource Information System; the Smart Card program; the Corporate Metadata Repository; the IT Enterprise Information Portal; LAWNET, which tracks law enforcement incidents and responses; Tivoli, a management tool that permits updates of software from remote locations; and Nobility, which standardizes the Bureau's efforts to automate the NEPA process.

ALASKA CONVEYANCE AND LANDS PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities****End Outcome Goal: Protect lives, resources and property.**

End Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Improve visitor/stakeholder/partner satisfaction scores on public safety and protection of resource and property values. (BLM Measure)	48%	--	55%	60%	60%	+0

Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Promote respect for private property.

Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Land Conveyances: Increase the acreage of approved land disposals and conveyances completed (including Alaska conveyances pursuant to ANCSA and ANILCA). (Alaska specific)	700,000	700,000	554,469	400,000	400,000	+0
Cadastral Survey: Increase the percent of boundaries surveyed and monuments upgraded to steel posts and caps. (BLM Measure)	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A

Primary Outputs:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Approve Cadastral Survey (miles).	1,450	1,400	3,540	3,000	2,500	-500
Complete Cadastral Field Survey (miles).	1,375	950	1,180	1,000	1,000	+0
Process Right-of-Way Grants (number).	15	10	10	12	10	-2
Process Realty Permits/Licenses/Easements (number).	40	10	30	25	25	+0
Conduct Realty Inspections (number).	85	45	125	125	125	+0
Process Alaska Native Allotment Conveyances (number).	528	515	508	515	450	-65
Patent Alaska State Conveyances (acres).	119,800	117,000	108,000	117,000	100,000	-17,000
Patent Alaska Native Corporation Conveyances (acres).	599,200	587,000	446,500	287,000	300,000	+13,000

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral Survey

SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2002 Actual Amount	2003 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2004 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2003 Amount
\$(000)	14,523	14,022	+127	-204	13,945	-77
FTE	141	132	0	0	132	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2004 budget request for the Cadastral Survey program is \$13,945,000 and 132 FTE.



Cadastral Survey of a Civil War Battlefield. Urban sprawl near public lands (National Parks, National Forests, and BLM managed lands) make accurate surveys a critical part of preventing trespass and managing public lands.

The Cadastral Survey program supports the Serving Communities mission goal of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan and fulfills the Secretary of the Interior's responsibility to maintain the Public Land Survey System by creating, identifying, surveying and maintaining the legal boundaries of Federal interest lands, and making this information available to State, tribal, and local governments, local communities, and the public. State and local communities use this information for land use planning and development of emergency response plans, and many other uses. An important intermediate outcome measure for the Serving Communities strategic plan mission goal increase the percentage of townships for which BLM has collected information on real property ownership data that is current, standardized and integrated. The Cadastral Survey program strives to do this through performing cadastral surveys, inputting data in the Geographic Coordinate Data Base, updating and inputting survey data into the Public Land Survey System, and continuing to implement the National Integrated Lands System in partnership with the Forest Service. (See the Cadastral Survey performance summary at the end of this subactivity discussion.)

Cadastral surveys are the foundation for all land title records in the United States and provide Federal and tribal land managers with important information necessary for the management of

their lands. Surveyed and well-marked boundaries allow for better management of natural resources because the location of these resources is clearly defined. However, most of the public land boundaries remain unmarked, and boundary monuments on surveyed lands have been damaged by human activity or simply by the ravages of time. Boundaries that are correctly surveyed, with well-marked and well-maintained boundary markers, support effective decisionmaking and minimize the risk of litigation because of the inadvertent use of the wrong lands.

The Cadastral Survey program provides direct support to the BLM's minerals, realty, law enforcement, forestry, recreation, and fire programs. Cadastral surveyors assist these and other programs by interpreting and analyzing survey plats, locating boundary markers in the field, and performing new cadastral surveys when necessary. This work is central to BLM's efforts to lease public lands for energy development, grant rights-of-way for energy and electric transmission lines, resolve cases of trespass upon public lands, define the boundaries of timber sales, lease lands to local communities under the Recreation and Public Purpose Act, identify the boundaries of lands to be exchanged or sold, and identify the boundaries of Wilderness Areas and other special areas. In 2004, the Cadastral Survey program will emphasize survey activities that support the goals of the National Energy Plan – by providing assistance to the energy and minerals programs and the rights-of-way program, by conducting surveys needed for the Energy Policy Conservation Act studies, and by continuing to advance the Geographic Coordinate Data System nationwide.

Examples of activities the program will accomplish in 2004 include:

- The BLM will continue to conduct surveys and collect data for the GCDB system in each State, to meet the Serving Communities mission goal. The BLM expects to approve 6,550 miles of cadastral survey, complete 2,850 miles of on-the-ground surveys, and collect 2,000 townships of GCDB data.
- The BLM will participate on the Federal Geographic Data Committee as the lead agency for cadastral information, and continue to implement the Geospatial Information One-Stop, one of the President's E-Government initiatives, to meet the Serving Communities mission goal.
- The BLM will conduct cadastral surveys in Wyoming and Montana to aid the BLM in leasing public lands for coalbed natural gas production, which is a crucial component of the Resource Use mission goal.



BLM surveyor in Idaho using state-of-the-art Global Positioning System technology to determine precise location information. Note the hand-held computer, which has replaced bulky, suitcase-sized GPS receivers. With this technology, the surveyor has moved his office from a remote location to the seat of a vehicle, on-site, thus reducing costs and increasing efficiency.

- The BLM will continue to perform cadastral surveys in all States to support the Lands and Realty Management program initiatives to grant rights-of-way for energy pipelines and electric transmission lines, which will meet the Resource Use mission goal.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2002, BLM exceeded all of its planned primary workload targets. BLM's Cadastral Survey program uses state-of-art surveying methods and aggressive partnership arrangements and reimbursable agreements with other Federal agencies to help maximize performance and efficiency.

In 2002, the major accomplishments in the Cadastral Survey program included the following:

- In 2002, the Cadastral Survey program performed 7,625 miles of on-the-ground surveys and established 13,112 survey monuments in 2002 to meet the complex mission of the BLM and other Federal agencies for energy and mineral development, other resource uses, and recreation uses. In 2002, the BLM also approved 1,275 survey plats encompassing 1,364,000 acres. These documents serve as legal notice of the legal boundaries established for managing the Federal lands. The BLM incorporated 2,680 townships into the GCDB in 2002, in continuation of the support for this program. The BLM also collected cadastral data for 4,100 townships, which exceeded the planned number of townships.
- BLM performed cadastral surveys in Oregon, which provide for the marking and posting of legal land boundaries for timber harvesting, mineral extraction, trespass abatement, and other administrative needs. These boundaries support proper management and minimize the risk of litigation. The Oregon offices of the BLM also provided extensive public outreach to promote collaboration and consultation with local governments and surveyors to cooperatively address cadastral survey services.
- The BLM's Oregon State office, in partnership with the BIA and the Yakama Indian Nation, continued implementation of a Cadastral Geographic Information System project on the Yakima Indian Reservation. The BLM's work on this project has identified thousands of acres of lands that were incorrectly billed for water usage and taxes because of incorrect surveys and inaccurate land records. As a result, the Tribe has recovered hundreds of thousands of dollars in compensation.
- The New Mexico State Office processed twenty five percent of the survey approval backlog, and eliminated one layer of supervisory approval, improving efficiency. The New Mexico State Office also completed the final year of a ten-year project to collect GCDB data for the State.
- The cadastral survey services in Utah are used for proper management of new urban development areas that have impacted Federal lands. The Geographic Coordinate Data Base and on-the-ground cadastral surveys provide information for BLM planning efforts, energy projects, rights-of-way, law enforcement, recreation opportunities, fire rehabilitation and fuels reduction projects, and land exchanges.



Cadastral Surveyor in Missouri. Tree canopy prevent use of GPS; however, hand-held computer for collecting data is directly connected to survey equipment, reducing the need for handwritten notes and eliminating transcription errors.

- In Wyoming, the BLM continued to use modern cadastral services for mineral use authorization associated with coalbed natural gas development. Energy development requires accurate location and acreage information and many of the original surveys in this area are more than 120 years old, with many inaccuracies.
- In Arizona, the BLM provided cadastral survey services for the BLM, Forest Service and other agencies to better manage areas of explosive urban growth near Phoenix and Tucson. The Arizona offices of the BLM also continued to perform a number of original surveys for the Navajo Nation, and surveyed boundaries for two National Monuments in Arizona. The cadastral services accomplishments for 2002 included completing 1,346 miles of on-the-ground surveys, setting 2,269 survey monuments, and officially approving 962 miles of surveys that encompassed 216,512 acres of land.
- The GCDB is the basis for the State of Montana's Cadastral Mapping project that has helped the State of Montana, the BLM, other Federal agencies, and the private sector manage cadastral data within a modern information system. The latest application of this system is to provide information for initial fire suppression efforts and is used by interagency fire managers. In 2002, the BLM's Montana offices provided significant support for this project by completing surveys and incorporating survey information into the GCDB system.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2003, the BLM will continue to perform cadastral surveys and input survey data into the GCDB in areas where BLM has high priority management needs, such as areas with energy and mineral development, areas with high urban growth rates near public lands, areas where information is needed for fire suppression, burned area rehabilitation and fuels reduction, and areas where the BLM is beginning land use planning efforts. The BLM will also continue to support the GCDB program, and the Geospatial Information One-Stop initiative.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	13,945	-204
FTE	132	0

The 2004 budget request for Cadastral Survey program is \$13,945,000 and 132 FTE, a program change of -\$204,000 from the 2003 requested level.

Information Technology, (-\$204,000) The Department and BLM are undertaking significant information technology reforms to: improve the management of IT investments, enhance the security of IT systems and information, and realize short and long-term efficiencies and savings. The Department is taking a corporate approach that will include consolidated purchases of hardware and software, consolidation of support functions including helpdesks, email support, web services, and training. Savings will be possible by reducing, but not eliminating, IT support services at Bureau field offices and consolidating these services at the national level.

Reductions to specific BLM IT systems are also proposed. These reductions are possible because of deferring or canceling system enhancements on the Management Information System; the Federal Human Resource Information System; the Smart Card program; the Corporate Metadata Repository; the IT Enterprise Information Portal; LAWNET, which tracks law enforcement incidents and responses; Tivoli, a management tool that permits updates of software from remote locations; and Nobility, which standardizes the Bureau's efforts to automate the NEPA process.

CADASTRAL SURVEY PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities

End Outcome Goal: Protect lives, resources and property.

End Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Improve visitor/stakeholder/partner satisfaction scores on public safety and protection of resource and property values. (BLM Measure)	48%	--	55%	60%	60%	+0

CADASTRAL SURVEY PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Promote respect for private property.						
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Title, Boundary and Survey Information: Percent of townships for which DOI [BLM] has data responsibility where real property ownership data are current, standardized and integrated.	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A
Property Disputes: Improve stakeholder and local government satisfaction with integrated land status data sets. (average score) (BLM Measure)	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A
Cadastral Survey: Increase the percent of boundaries surveyed and monuments upgraded to steel posts and caps. (BLM Measure)	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A
Primary Outputs:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Approve Cadastral Survey. (miles)	9,040	7,350	7,625	6,900	6,550	-350
Complete Cadastral Field Survey. (miles)	3,045	2,310	3,360	3,000	2,850	-150
Collect Digital Cadastral Data. (number of townships)	2,130	2,090	4,100	2,090	2,000	-90
Update Digital Cadastral Data. (number of townships)	n/a	2,125	2,680	2,109	2,100	-9

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Land and Realty Management

SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2002 Actual Amount	2003 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2004 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2003 Amount
\$(000)	33,752	36,161	+356	-2,472	34,045	-2,116
FTE	387	377	0	0	377	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2004 budget request for the Land and Realty Management program is \$34,045,000 and 377 FTE.

The Land and Realty Management program supports the Resource Use mission goal of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan by managing the use of the public lands. The end outcome goal of the Resource Use mission goal is to manage and influence the use of the public land resources to enhance public benefits, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal values for energy. The Land and Realty Management program manages the use of the public lands to meet this end outcome goal. The BLM plays a vital role in managing and facilitating access to energy resources not only through its leasing function, but also through the issuance of rights-of-way that authorize private energy producers and transporters to build the necessary infrastructure on public lands to produce or transport energy. A key intermediate outcome measure is to reduce the number of pending cases of energy related rights-of-way applications that are in backlog status.



Electrical transmission lines coming from the Jim Bridger Power Plant in Wyoming, on a BLM right-of-way.

The Land and Realty Management program also supports the Serving Communities mission goal of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan, through the authorization of numerous uses of the public lands that benefit communities, local governments and individuals. The end outcome goal of the Serving Communities mission goal is to protect lives, resources and property. Key intermediate outcome measures for the Serving Communities mission goal include increasing the acreage of approved land disposals; increasing the acreage of land exchange and

acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution; and increasing the acreage of revocation of unneeded withdrawals of the public lands to improve resource management. (See the Land and Realty Management performance summary at the end of this subactivity discussion.)

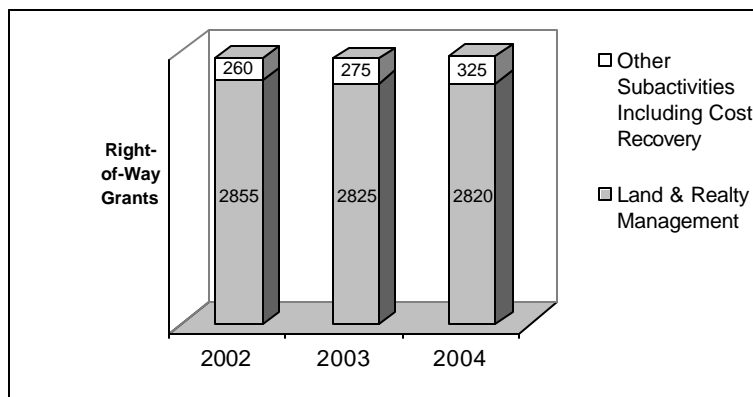
The Land and Realty Management program has many diverse responsibilities relating to the use of the public lands. Through this program, the BLM authorizes the use of public lands for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-ways, electric transmission line rights-of-ways, communication sites, and wind and solar energy production sites. Authorization of these uses contributes to the Resource Use mission goal and the corresponding end outcome goal to ensure optimal value in the use of the public lands for energy production. In addition, the Land and Realty program authorizes use of the public lands for other uses such as communication sites and commercial filming. Through this program, the BLM also works to improve the distribution and management of the public lands through land acquisitions, sales, disposals and exchanges, consistent with the Strategic Plan mission goal Serving Communities, and the associated intermediate outcome goals. Other uses of the public lands, such as withdrawals and revocation of withdrawals, are managed through this program. The Land and Realty program also works closely with the Department of Defense to coordinate withdrawals of the public lands for military purposes, resolves issues concerning overflights of the public lands, and coordinates management of adjacent military and public lands. The BLM has also recently taken on an expanded role and additional responsibilities in the area of Federal Power Act requirements and policies pertaining to licensing and relicensing of hydropower projects on the public lands; the Land and Realty program provides leadership and support for these new responsibilities.

Major priorities that will be addressed in 2004 by the Land and Realty Management subactivity include the following:

Rights-of-Way – Under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* and the *Mineral Leasing Act* provisions, the BLM issues rights-of-way grants to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of a wide range of projects on the public lands, consistent with the Resource Use mission goal of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan. When issuing these rights-of-way, the BLM develops terms and conditions to support the Resource Use end outcome goal to enhance public benefits and promote responsible uses of the public lands, and the BLM strives to ensure that the public lands are used in a way to ensure optimal value for energy production. Many of these right-of-way grants are related to energy development, such as rights-of-way for petroleum pipelines; electric power lines; energy development and distribution facilities; roads; water facilities; and communication sites needed for energy development. Non-energy related grants for use of the public lands include rights-of-way for access to private lands, and rights-of-way for utility, water and telephone lines to serve local communities.

The studies, surveys and environmental analyses required to process rights-of-way applications are funded through a combination of funds appropriated through this subactivity and fees paid by applicants for rights-of-ways. Over the past two years, the BLM has processed a total of 6,000 amendments, revisions, and new rights-of-way applications. The demand for all types of rights-of-way applications is expected to increase over the next few years due to economic changes in the utility industry, increased energy development, and changes in technology. In 2004, the BLM will continue to place a priority on the processing of right-of-way applications necessary for energy development on the public lands, consistent with the Department's Draft

Strategic Plan Resource Use mission goal and the end outcome goal to manage the public lands to promote responsible use and ensure optimal value for energy production. BLM has asked for a funding increase in 2004 to assist in processing the energy-related rights-of-way applications. However, due to the increased demand for rights-of-way from energy producers and transporters, the BLM anticipates an increase in the backlog for energy related rights-of-way from 1,750 to 1,860 cases, even with the proposed increase in funding for rights-of-way processing and studies. The proposed increase of \$300,000 for 2004 for non-renewable energy rights-of-way will allow the BLM to process an additional 45 rights-of-way and perform several studies that will assist the BLM to issue rights-of-way in the future in an expedited fashion. (for more details on this proposed increase, see the discussion in the Justification of 2004 Program Changes section of this subactivity discussion) The proposed cost recovery regulations will allow the BLM to fully recover costs for 50 additional rights-of-way. These 50 rights-of-way will be processed but performance will be accounted for in the cost recovery program, rather than in the Lands and Realty Management program. Therefore the performance goal for 2004 is 2,820 rights-of-way, which is 5 less rights-of-way than in 2003, due to 50 rights-of-way that will be counted elsewhere and an increase of 45 rights-of-way counted in the Lands and Realty Management program.



The proposed increase of \$300,000 in 2004 will allow the BLM to process an additional 45 rights-of-way. The implementation of cost recovery regulations in 2004 means that 50 rights-of-way will be counted in the "other" category rather than in the Lands and Realty Management category.

In 2003, the BLM estimates it will collect more than \$10 million in cost-reimbursement fees from applicants for rights-of-way grants, amendments and revisions, and the BLM anticipates collecting an additional \$2 million from these applicants in 2004, as a result of revised regulations to allow recovery of additional costs.

Renewable Energy - The development of renewable energy resources is a goal of the President's National Energy

Policy and an important aspect of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan mission goal of Resource Use, through the end outcome goal to manage public lands to promote responsible use and ensure optimal value for energy production. The BLM anticipates increasing interest in the use of public lands for renewable energy development, due to recently enacted laws in some States requiring energy companies to provide a portion of their products from renewable energy sources. In 2004, BLM will conduct studies necessary to evaluate and process the increasing number of applications for rights-of-way for the siting of wind and solar energy projects and applications for rights-of-way for electric transmission lines from these projects. Principal areas tentatively identified for development are in Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Arizona, and Utah. Initial work in this area will include preparation of a programmatic environmental impact statement for Nevada, which will provide authority for applicants to perform studies on potential wind energy sites, and support the authorization of new sites. The BLM will also

participate with the Department of Energy's Renewable Energy Laboratory on wind and solar energy studies.

Hydropower Relicensing - The Federal Power Act of 1920 authorizes the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to authorize the use of Federal lands by private entities to develop hydro-power facilities. These existing facilities, which were licensed in the 1940s and 1950s, are located on public lands withdrawn by FERC. A large number of these facilities are nearing the end of their license terms, and the BLM, through participation in FERC's re-licensing process, is providing input into the license review and approval process, and identifying applicable terms and conditions necessary to protect or enhance specific resource values. Hydro-power license and re-license projects are located primarily in California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The use of the public lands for hydro-power facilities supports the Department's Draft Strategic Plan Resource Use mission goal and the end outcome goal to manage the public lands and resources to promote responsible use and ensure optimal value for energy production.



A dam on public lands.

Use Authorizations - Through the Land and Realty Management program, the BLM authorizes the use of public lands for activities such as commercial filming. States, local government and qualified non-profit organizations who operate recreational facilities can apply for the lease or patent of public lands for recreation and other community purposes under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purpose Act. The Desert Land Act of 1877 allows parties to obtain title to certain arid public lands if they can reclaim the lands and establish irrigation systems to support agriculture. The BLM spent \$180,000 in 2002 processing these applications. The Administration will propose a repeal of this authority, as FLPMA provides alternative authority for sale of land that is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Land Sales, Exchanges, Disposals and Withdrawals - The BLM adjusts boundaries of public lands to more efficiently manage the public lands, through sales, land exchanges, acquisitions, disposals, withdrawals and revocation of withdrawals. For example, in some cases the BLM disposes of lands that are in small parcels and isolated from other public lands. These parcels are difficult to manage due to the distance from other public lands. The BLM may sell or exchange these lands for privately-owned lands near other Federal lands or within the boundaries of a BLM-managed area. Adjusting the boundaries of public lands in this manner is consistent with the Serving Communities mission goal of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan and associated intermediate outcome measures to increase the acreage of approved land disposals and increase the number and acreage of land exchanges and acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution.

The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000* authorized the BLM to use proceeds from land sales to acquire privately owned in-holdings and other lands with exceptional resource values within certain areas managed by the BLM, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service. To qualify, lands sold must have been identified as suitable

for disposal through a land use plan in effect on July 25, 2000, the date of enactment of FLTFA. Proceeds are used by the Secretary of the Interior. The BLM had sold lands and received exchange equalization payments totaling \$3.6 million as of the end of 2002; these funds will be used beginning in 2003. The BLM plans two sales in 2003 and anticipates that these sales will generate \$26.5 million; a portion of these proceeds will be used by BLM in 2004 to purchase lands. However, the BLM does not anticipate further sales of similar values in 2004.

The Administration will propose legislation to amend the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* to additional receipts for land acquisition and to allow the BLM to use a portion of the land sale receipts to enhance natural or cultural resource values on public lands.

The BLM's land exchange program has undergone a number of evaluations over the past few years and several deficiencies have been identified. The BLM began a further evaluation of the program in late 2002, which will continue in 2003. It is anticipated that as a result of this evaluation, additional steps will be required to complete exchanges and that therefore using the exchange process will be reduced in 2003 and 2004. In addition, in 2004 more lands that are suitable for disposal will be sold through the FLTFA authority rather than exchanged. Therefore the BLM anticipates 80 exchanges will be undertaken in 2004, a decrease of 38 from 2002 and 40 from the 2003 planned level.

Each year the BLM reviews lands that have been withdrawn for specified purposes, revoking the withdrawals when appropriate to allow more uses of the lands. This is consistent with the Serving Communities mission goal of the Department's Draft Strategic plan, and the related intermediate outcome measure to increase the acreage of revocation of unneeded withdrawals of public lands. Many withdrawals prohibit disposal or use of the public lands for minerals extraction; other withdrawals prohibit additional activities on the public lands. The number of acres of withdrawals reviewed and considered for revocation vary from year to year, depending on the other uses proposed for the lands. The BLM will continue to review withdrawals in 2004, and anticipates revoking withdrawals for 300,000 acres in 2003 and 200,000 acres in 2004; however, the acres for which withdrawals are revoked could vary depending on the terms of each individual withdrawal.

Military Base Closure Issues - Many military bases were created from public lands; as the military closes these bases, the BLM must process the relinquishment of the withdrawal and resolve issues such as hazardous waste contamination before accepting the relinquishment. After relinquishment, the BLM assumes responsibility to manage the lands. The BLM anticipates an increased workload over the next few years to process the relinquishments and a corresponding increase in lands managed by the BLM, with an estimated \$100,000 of expenses in 2004 and a much larger increase in workload in 2005.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Accomplishments in 2002 include:

- Authorized 850 leases and permits for various uses of the public lands. This does not include 400 permits for geophysical exploration authorized by Land and Realty Management staff, which were funded by and reported in the Oil and Gas Management program.

Right of Way Planned vs. Actual Accomplishments			
	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	% of Planned
Right of Way Actions	6,000	5,600	93.3 %
Right of Way Grants Issued	[2,865]	[2,855]	[99.7%]

- Completed 5,600 right-of-way actions, including 2,855 new rights-of-way grants. New right-of-way grant processing is often more time intensive than processing other right-of-way actions, such as assignments. The BLM had planned to complete 6,000 right-of-way actions in 2002. The decline of 400 in performance was due to staff working on land use planning and studies for locations and terms and conditions for new rights-of-way corridors rather than on actual right-of-way actions. Right of way actions include some activities such as assignments and cancellations, that do not result in the issuance of a grant. In 2002, BLM achieved 93% of its target for all right of way actions, and nearly 100% in the area of greatest concern to the Bureau's customers, the issuance of actual grants, amendments, and renewals.
- Issued 149 Recreation and Public Purpose leases or patents.
- Revoked withdrawals on 2,000,000 acres, more than twice the amount planned for 2002, and more than anticipated for 2003 or 2004. The large difference was due to two revocations of large acreages for which the BLM had not planned. One was revocation of a 900,000 acre withdrawal for oil shale development in Colorado, which opened the lands to surface entry and mining, and one was a cancellation of a large acreage withdrawal that had been planned for Oregon, which is counted as a revocation. The large number of acres for which withdrawals were revoked in 2001 represents in part a concentrated effort in the State of Arizona to evaluate the applicability of numerous Bureau of Reclamation withdrawals, resulting in a large number of revocations, and several other large acreage revocations. Revocations of withdrawals often have lead times of one to two years due to the need to review records and prepare environmental analyses and other documentation; therefore the revocation workload varies from year to year.
- Completed 123,791 acres of land exchange and acquisitions, which was greater than the 100,000 acres anticipated in 2002. The BLM processed 118 land exchange cases, less



Windmill on BLM right-of-way. New style tower has streamlined structure.

than the 229 cases planned for 2002, in part because a study of the land exchange process was underway in 2002, as discussed above. In 2003 the BLM is conducting a further evaluation of the land exchange program and expects the number of cases processed in 2003 and 2004 to decline further from the 2002 actual performance. In addition, in many areas, realty personnel have focused on updating land use planning documents rather than on land exchanges. The land use planning effort will eventually result in different lands being designated as suitable for disposal and therefore available for land exchanges.

- Completed 3,120 realty inspections, significantly more than the 2,270 planned. This was due to field office staff conducting compliance inspections while in the field for other purposes. Field office staff will continue to combine compliance inspection visits with other business when in field locations.

Examples of innovative methods of completing work include the following:

- To meet the growing demand for major energy related right-of-way projects, BLM in Arizona hired three project managers to assist in managing this workload. A standard “tool kit” which includes a pre-application packet; templates for memoranda of understanding and cost recovery agreements; and statements of work for the various components of third-party contracting was developed for use in processing applications. This tool kit has significantly improved the ability of the BLM Arizona State Office to process right-of-way applications in a timely fashion, and the use of project managers to coordinate the work has resulted in the increased efficiency from program staff. A large portion of the cost for these project managers is reimbursed through recovery of expenditures from right-of-way applicants, allowing more use of Land and Realty subactivity funds for the processing of non-reimbursable applications.



BLM power line right-of-way in California

In California, Pacific Gas and Electric Company recently requested reauthorization of several rights-of-way for electrical transmission lines crossing over lands administered by four separate Federal agencies, including the BLM. The original rights-of-way were authorized prior to the enactment of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act. Several species listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA are present in the area of the electric transmission line. The four Federal agencies, PG&E and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service consulted and cooperated to develop conservation plans to protect the species

while allowing PG&E to continue to operate the transmission lines. The conservation plan was then adopted as a term of the right-of-way authorization.

- BLM in Colorado, Idaho, Montana and New Mexico completed land exchanges or other land acquisitions which were critical for wildlife habitat management or provided access to public and areas, including prime recreational use sites.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2003, the Land and Realty Management program will continue to support the Resource Use and Serving Communities mission goals of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan, and support the President's National Energy Policy. The BLM will place a priority on processing right-of-way and use authorizations for energy-related projects. In January, 2003, the BLM released a report on renewable energy development, and will begin preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement to analyze wind energy development in the State of Nevada.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	34,045	-2,472
FTE	377	0

The 2004 budget request for the Lands and Realty Management program is \$34,045,000 and 377 FTE, a program change of -\$2,472,000 and 0 FTE from the 2003 requested level.

Non-Renewable Energy Rights-of-Way Actions, (+\$300,000) - Additional funds are



A wind farm in California. BLM grants a right-of-way for the wind farm, and for the electrical transmission lines carrying the electricity to the city of Los Angeles. Note the tower structures; new structures have fewer cross bars to decrease harm to birds.

requested to process additional rights-of-way applications for energy-related electric lines, oil and gas distribution lines and other rights-of-way needed for energy development on the public lands. These actions will contribute to the Resource Use mission goal of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan and the associated intermediate outcome measure to effectively manage and provide incentives for access and development. With this increase, the BLM's Yuma Field Office in Arizona will enter into contracts for NEPA and other studies needed to process rights-of-way applications and determine where modifications to transmission line corridors or additional corridors are needed in the area, and will fund the non-cost recoverable portion of three additional large right-of-way projects. The Yuma Field Office is experiencing

an increase in applications for high-voltage power lines and large-diameter gas transmission lines across the public lands in the area, as the energy companies transmit gas and electricity to the West Coast. This increase will also allow the BLM to pay for the non-cost recoverable

portion of processing twenty smaller scale right-of-way projects in Colorado and twenty in Idaho, by funding the use of contracts for environmental analyses associated with processing the rights-of-way applications. In addition, a portion of the increase will allow the Wyoming State Office to update and maintain a database that will assist in processing rights-of-way and energy development applications in the Upper Green River Basin, and allow the New Mexico State Office to compile Geographic Information Systems to be used for more efficiently processing rights-of-way applications in the future.

Renewable Energy Initiatives, (+\$300,000) - To meet increased industry demand for wind energy projects, the BLM will use this increase to perform land use plan amendments and environmental studies to analyze the potential for wind energy development in Idaho, the Rich Mountains area of Utah, and White Pine County in Nevada. The BLM's Idaho Office is currently performing studies of impacts to wildlife, cultural resources, and visual resources, and conducting NEPA analyses and land use plan amendments in Idaho for five wind farm project proposals and the associated rights-of-way for transmission lines and roads to the projects. The five projects cover more than 40,000 acres of public lands. The requested increase will pay a portion of the non-reimbursable costs for these studies in each of these areas.

Cost Recovery - Rights-of-Way, (-\$2,000,000) - The Bureau plans to publish regulations in 2003 to allow collection of additional fees from applicants for rights-of-ways. The cost to process rights-of-way grants is funded by a combination of funds from the Lands and Realty subactivity and funds collected as fees from applicants. On average, the BLM recovers 50 percent, or \$2,500 on each right-of-way application; the proposed regulations will recover 80 percent for each application, or \$2 million, in 2004. In anticipation of the implementation of these regulations and additional cost recovery capability in 2004, the BLM proposes a reduction of \$2,000,000 in 2004. The proposed reduction will not impact the number of applications that will be processed in 2004.

Cost Recovery - Recreation and Public Purpose Act, (-\$500,000) - The Recreation and Public Purposes Act authorizes the sale or lease of public lands for recreational or public purposes, to States, local governments, and qualified non-profit organizations. The BLM currently does not recover costs from these applicants, and will propose regulations in 2003 to allow recovery of up to 45 percent of the anticipated \$1,100,000 cost to process these applications in 2004. In anticipation of the implementation of these regulations, the BLM proposes a reduction of \$500,000 in 2004. The proposed reduction will not impact the number of applications that will be processed in 2004.

Information Technology, (-\$572,000) - The Department and BLM are undertaking significant information technology reforms to: improve the management of IT investments, enhance the security of IT systems and information, and realize short and long-term efficiencies and savings. The Department is taking a corporate approach that will include consolidated purchases of hardware and software, consolidation of support functions including helpdesks, e-mail support, web services, and training. Savings will be possible by reducing, but not eliminating, IT support services at Bureau field offices and consolidating these services at the national level.

Reductions to specific BLM IT systems are also proposed. These reductions are possible because of deferring or canceling system enhancements on the Management Information

System; the Federal Human Resource Information System; the Smart Card program; the Corporate Metadata Repository; the IT Enterprise Information Portal; LAWNET, which tracks law enforcement incidents and responses; Tivoli, a management tool that permits updates of software from remote locations; and Nobility, which standardizes the Bureau's efforts to automate the NEPA process.



A pipeline under construction on a BLM right-of-way. Note the electric transmission lines on both sides of the pipeline.

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY						
DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use						
End Outcome Goal: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value -- energy.						
Intermediate Outcome Goal 1: Effectively manage and provide incentives for access and development.						
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Permit Processing: Reduce to X the actual number of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are in backlog status for fluid energy minerals (APD's), solid energy minerals (LBA's) and rights-of-way:						
Energy Related Rights-of-Way Backlog	1,400	1,600	1,620	1,740	1,860	+120

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY						
Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Improve information base, resource management and technical assistance.						
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Satisfaction Rating: Improve stakeholder satisfaction rating with energy resources permitting process. (rights-of-way)	54.0%	--	54.4%	No Survey in FY 2003	60.0%	+5.4%
Baseline Information: Increase % of energy resources areas with adequate information (energy resource assessments, soil surveys, vegetation mapping, site surveys, hydrologic assessments, archeological inventories, wildlife and habitat assessments) to support management decisions. (rights-of-way)	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A
DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal: Protect lives, resources and property.						
End Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Improve visitor/stakeholder/partner satisfaction scores on public safety and protection of resource and property values. (BLM Measure)	48%	--	55%	60%	60%	+0
Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Promote respect for private property.						
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Land Conveyances: Increase the acreage of approved land disposals and conveyances completed (including Alaska conveyances pursuant to ANCSA and ANILCA). (Lower-48 specific)	246,300	338*	364	350	350	+0
Land Exchanges, Acquisitions, and Withdrawals: Increase the number and acreage of land exchanges and acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution; increase the acreage of revocation of unneeded withdrawals of public land to improve resource management:						
Land Acquisitions/Exchanges (acres)	100,000	100,000	123,791	90,000	80,000	-10,000
Withdrawal Revocations (acres)	4,792,000	1,021,000	2,000,000	300,000	200,000	-100,000

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY						
Primary Outputs:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Process Realty Permits/Licenses/Easements. (number)**	815	700	850	820	800	-20
Process Right-of-Way Grants. (number)***	2,950	2,865	2,855	2,825	2,820	-5
Process Recreation and Public Purpose Actions. (number)	174	160	149	160	150	-10
Process Withdrawal Actions.	8,314,000	2,000,000	2,108,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	-500,000
Process Land Disposals. (number)	n/a	260	285	275	275	+0
Process Land Exchanges. (number)	new	229	118	120	80	-40
Support Hydropower Licensing. (number)	new	new	new	5	5	+0
Process Land Acquisitions through Purchase/Donation. (number)	130	82	73	83	75	-8
Conduct Realty Inspections. (number)	2,330	2,270	3,120	3,475	3,400	-75
*Measure changed from acres reported in FY01 to "Number of Cases Completed in FY02."						
**Does not include geophysical permits.						
***Measure changed to include only ROW grants, amendments and renewals.						



Pipeline right-of-way on public land in Wyoming. The pipeline is under construction.